

Urban District of Penarth



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1965

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D. TREVOR THOMAS

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.
(Also Divisional Medical Officer, South East Glamorgan)

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PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Coun. H. R. BLUEMEL

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Medical Officer of Health :

D. TREVOR THOMAS, M.R.C.S.(ENG.), L.R.C.P.(LOND.), D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

D. P. NOWELL, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(Cert. Meat Insp., Royal Society of Health)

Additional Public Health Inspector :

A. W. REES, P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff - Miss K. M. HEWITT

Clerk/Trainee Public Health Inspector - B. A. RODGERS

Rodent Operator - W. COOMBS

HOUSING OFFICE

Housing Manager - W. J. JONES

Clerical Staff - R. BLAKE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
WEST HOUSE,
STANWELL ROAD,
PENARTH.

Telephone: Penarth 707201

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE PENARTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. EVANS AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1965, drawn up in accordance with Circular 1/66 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health.

The estimated mid-year population of the district as supplied by the Registrar General was 21,750 and this is the figure used for the vital statistics shown in this report.

I have retained the Table on page 10 which shows interesting statistics extracted from the 1951 and 1961 Census, showing the change in the age structure of the population.

Births

The number of live births 382, is the highest ever recorded. I pointed out in last year's report that in my opinion the high birth rate in the town is due to two factors, the increase in the birth rate as for the country as a whole and an influx of young couples to live in new estates in Penarth, such as Llandough.

Despite some writing in the press about the possible remote dangers of taking the oral contraceptive tablet over a long period of time, it is probable that about half a million women are doing so in this country. This form of family planning has been supplemented by the introduction of an intra uterine device, commonly called the loop. Under certain circumstances, this has certain advantages over the oral contraceptive, particularly so with problem families where a feckless mother cannot be relied upon to take a daily tablet regularly. It is a little early as yet to gauge the effect the introduction of these contraceptive methods will have on the birth rate of the country.

Infant Deaths

Only six infants under twelve months of age died during the year, three of them within the first week of birth. The actual causes of death are tabulated on page 15.

Causes of Death

The Table on page 16 covering a period of ten years, gives the deaths in Penarth from three important causes, Carcinoma of the Lung, Coronary Heart Disease and Bronchitis and shows clearly the preponderance of male over female deaths in these cases.

One reads and hears much about deaths on the roads these days, the total being in the neighbourhood of 8,000 per annum, but far less publicity is given to deaths due to Lung Cancer which are about three and a half times as many and as is now well known, avoidable by eschewing cigarette smoking.

Some progress in this direction is shown in a recent circular issued by the Ministry of Health giving statistics on smoking habits which show a substantial rise in the numbers of non-smokers in the population aged sixteen and over.

Between 1961 and 1965, the numbers of people in the country aged sixteen or over rose by one and a quarter million but the number of smokers fell by almost half a million. The proportion of non-smokers rising from 43 per cent in 1961 to 46 per cent in 1965. These figures show an encouraging trend especially among teenagers. A survey among a large sample of medical practitioners shows a much more marked reduction in cigarette smoking. It will take many years for this drop in the number of smokers to show its effect on the incidence of Carcinoma of the Lung but the figures are at least encouraging. The key to the whole problem is to concentrate on young school children and attempt to prevent them from becoming conditioned to the alleged joys of cigarette smoking. School Health Authorities are of course paying this a great deal of attention and let us not pretend that this is an easy task. Schoolboys first smoke from a sense of bravado. I am quite sure that the incidence is greater among the less intelligent children, who may have parents who are quite indifferent as to whether their children smoke or not.

Accidental Deaths

Of nine deaths due to accident, two were home accidents to elderly people due to falling. Seven were due to motor vehicle accidents, they included three car occupants in three separate incidents and four motor cyclists.

Road accidents are now the greatest cause of death by far in young men up to the age of twenty-five or thirty. I have the impression that the greater majority of motor cyclists now wear crash helmets and it is just as well when one bears in mind that about a thousand persons a year in England and Wales suffer from permanent brain damage due to road accidents.

I also have the distinct impression that the apparent affluence which we have experienced in the last few years has resulted in less motor cycles, these being replaced by young men joining together and buying a mini or some type of sports car. Already it has been shown that this is almost, if not, more dangerous than motor cycles, particularly as one not infrequently sees them travelling along at considerable speed being pursued by a group of friends a few feet behind. A dreadful driving fault which accounts for about ten per cent of all serious road accidents.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of Infectious Disease is shown on page 18.

Tuberculosis

Of the three new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis discovered, two were middle aged and one an Old Age Pensioner.

Bacillary Dysentery

Of the fifty-nine cases of this disease notified, twenty occurred at Llandough Hospital. Of the thirty-nine Penarth residents affected, twenty occurred in nine households. Twenty-eight of the thirty-nine cases occurred in school or pre-school children. There was no particular seasonal prevalence, the disease appeared fairly regularly throughout the year.

Food Poisoning

Of the thirteen cases of Food Poisoning notified, ten were Penarth residents.

The causative organism in six of these was *Salmonella stanley* and occurred almost at the same time. Although the organism could not be recovered from suspected meat products which were sent for examination, it would appear to be of some significance that this organism was being isolated from pig carcasses at the Cardiff abattoir at this time.

Poliomyelitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Preventive Immunisation

Details of vaccination and immunisation procedures carried out in the main by the medical staff of the Glamorgan County Council and to a lesser extent by some of the General Medical Practitioners are shown on page 21.

Heath Services

A list of hospitals, hostels and other institutions situated in Penarth together with details of the frequency of the various clinics administered by the Divisional Health Office of the Glamorgan County Council are shown on page 22.

Chiropody

The County Council scheme giving free chiropody treatment to Old Age Pensioners and handicapped persons, continued during the year and the increased demand necessitated two sessions a week being held at Beecroft Clinic. 574 persons were given treatment at the Clinic and 306 in their own homes.

This service is much appreciated by the recipients and in particular those folk receiving domiciliary treatment, some of whom are house-bound solely due to the condition of their feet.

Swimming Baths

Seven samples of sea water were taken from the swimming baths, two Bacteriological and five Chemical, all of which were satisfactory.

Atmospheric Pollution

We have continued to use the special apparatus sited on the roof of the Paget Rooms, to measure the amount of gaseous pollution in the atmosphere, the analysis being carried out in the Laboratory each month and expressed as milligrams of sulphur trioxide per 100 sq. cm. of surface per day.

The highest figure found was 1.28 and the lowest 0.31 giving an average daily of 0.65 milligrams. This figure as usual is well below the quoted average for cities and urban districts.

A record kept of the days when a sulphurous smell emanating from the Cement Works could be detected in the centre of the town showed that this was noticeable only on eleven days during the year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

An account of the work carried out under the above Act is given on page 36.

The Act requires that all dangerous parts of machinery in offices and shops must be securely fenced or be in such a position as to be safe for every person employed.

The administration of these safety provisions are new to the work of the Council and considerable time was spent on the inspection of machinery in offices and shops.

A particular problem arose over food slicing machines and there appeared to be difficulty in obtaining adequate guards for this type of machine. This however appeared to be a national problem and as the result of discussions between the Ministry of Labour and the manufacturers. It now appears that arrangements have been made to produce satisfactory guards both for existing and new machines.

Present Day Medicine in this Country

Apart from attendance at advisory Infant Welfare Centres in infancy, and later the school Health Service, the individual in this country is not called upon or encouraged to submit himself for periodic medical examination unless he becomes a member of the armed forces or an employee of one of the larger private or nationalised industries. We are conditioned to seeking out our medical practitioner only when we have developed symptoms or some degree of illness, thus general medical practice is dependent upon the individual reporting to his doctor.

Surveys carried out by research workers have shown that on average a medical practitioner has only knowledge of something between 20 and 40 per cent of the true mental and physical illness in his practice. Thus, one survey of a sample of people aged over sixty-five revealed that at least fifty per cent of them had one or more disability either medical or mental which could be cured or alleviated with appropriate treatment.

Much thought has been given in the last few years to ways and means of carrying out mass screening of the population to seek out diseases amenable to treatment. Public Health Departments have been pioneers in this work, notably Bedford, Teddington, Rotherham and Oxford and among the diseases screened were Diabetes, Radiography of the Chest, Glaucoma, Cervical Cytology of the Womb, Anaemia and Deafness. Admittedly much more research still needs to be done to determine which diseases should be included in a

screening programme. However, where these pilot screening clinics have been held, the public has come along in unexpectedly large numbers.

There are those who decry the setting up of such clinics and are of the opinion that in the main only the hypochondriac will present themselves, but experience has shown that this is not so.

The public as yet does not seem to have an insight into the serious state of the Health Services at present in this country. It is bedevilled, particularly the hospital service by shortage of medical, nursing ancillary staff and money. Someone has stated that we live in an age of private affluence and public squalor (I would exclude the majority of the elderly from the former).

An example of this is that when one visits banks, hotels, many offices, insurance and other, or large stores, one is surrounded by comparative luxury, whereas if one sustains an illness necessitating a visit or admission to hospital, one may well be in a building constructed and barely modified since the turn of the century. I believe this to be true of sixty or seventy per cent of our hospitals. Our priorities appear to have gone sadly awry.

The late Helena Rubenstein was quoted as having stated that one day's gambling losses in Las Vegas would finance "medicare" for all the old people in the U.S.A. for a year and one would not have much difficulty in thinking of a parallel in this country.

Slowly but surely the Government and public must become conditioned to the idea that a good Health Service is something worth spending money on and should qualify for a much larger proportion of the national expenditure than at present, about four per cent.

In the last year or two, there has been renewed interest in the building of Health Centres where medical practitioners either in group practice or singly, would work under the same roof and in close liaison with local authority medical services. This is a step in the right direction and I am glad to state that the Penarth medical practitioners have shown great interest in the building of one in Penarth. The size, nature and population of the town would appear to be ideal for such a project.

National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47)

(Removal of persons in Need of Care and Attention)

No action was taken under section 47 of the above Act, during the year i.e., the compulsory removal on a Court Order of persons "who are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention".

Conclusion

Finally, I wish to record my sincere thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee, and all Members of the Council for their support, also to the Staff of the Health Department for their assistance in compiling this report and their enthusiasm and loyalty at all times.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D. TREVOR THOMAS.

CENSUS — 1951, 1961

The following comparative Table shows age groups for England and Wales and Penarth expressed as percentages of total population.

Age Group	England & Wales		Glamorgan		Penarth	
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
0—4	8.5	7.9	8.7	8.0	8.3	7.3
5—14	13.7	14.9	14.6	15.9	13.2	16.0
15—24	12.8	13.2	13.1	13.2	11.4	12.2
25—34	14.5	12.6	15.0	12.4	13.8	10.4
35—44	15.4	13.6	14.8	14.1	14.3	13.7
45—54	13.7	14.0	13.7	13.7	14.1	13.3
55—64	10.5	11.8	10.3	11.7	11.7	12.5
65—74	7.4	7.7	6.9	7.5	8.4	9.0
75 years and over	3.6	4.3	3.1	3.6	4.3	5.0
TOTAL Over 65 years	11.0	12.0	10.0	11.1	12.7	14.0

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (including fore-shore)	2,384 acres
Population (census 1961)	20,896
Population (mid-year 1965)	21,750
Number of inhabited houses as at 1st April, 1965	6,607
Rateable value	£690,490
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,812

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births	382	190	192
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.9		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births	4.9		
Still-births	9	4	5
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still-births	23.01		
Total Live and Still-births	391	194	197
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	6	5	1
Infant Mortality Rates			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	15.7		
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.7		
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	55.5		
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	7.7		
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	7.7		
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	30.6		
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	Nil		
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	Nil		

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the Birth and Death Rates for the past 10 years in England and Wales, Glamorgan and Penarth and Deaths under one year and at all ages for Penarth

TABLE 1

Year	BIRTHS				DEATHS		
	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION				UNDER 1 YEAR		AT ALL AGES
	Number of Births	Penarth	England and Wales	Glamorgan	Number	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births Registered	Number
1956	303	15.7	15.7	15.6	7	23	241
1957	321	16.5	16.1	16.1	11	34	232
1958	307	15.7	16.4	16.3	7	22	247
1959	290	14.7	16.5	16.0	8	27	255
1960	305	15.4	17.1	16.3	8	26	277
1961	341	16.0	17.4	16.6	7	20	252
1962	360	16.7	18.0	16.8	8	22	274
1963	331	17.1	18.2	17.9	2	6	289
1964	372	18.8	18.4	18.1	8	21	271
1965	382	18.9	18.0	17.6	6	15	271
							Rate per 1,000 Population

Table II shows the comparative infantile mortality rates for Penarth, England and Wales, the County of Glamorgan and the various Authorities for 1965.

TABLE II

District	Number of Births	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Births
Aberdare	663	19	28.6
Barry	762	12	15.7
Bridgend	235	6	25.3
Caerphilly	768	15	19.5
Cowbridge	18	—	—
Gelligaer	690	14	20.2
Glyncorrwg	201	9	44.7
Llwchwr	411	8	19.4
Maesteg	371	5	13.4
Mountain Ash	486	15	30.8
Neath Borough	456	13	28.5
Ogmore	337	10	29.6
Penarth	382	6	15.7
Pontypridd	588	9	15.3
Porthcawl	221	3	13.5
Port Talbot Borough	892	20	22.4
Rhondda	1,591	39	24.5
Administrative County of Glamorgan	13,178	274	20.7
England and Wales	864,000	16,414	19.0

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1965

Cause of Death				Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	.....	.....	2	—
2.	Tuberculosis (Other)	.....	.....	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	.....	.....	1	—
4.	Diphtheria	.....	.....	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	.....	.....	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	.....	.....	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	.....	.....	—	—
8.	Measles	.....	.....	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	.....	.....	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	.....	.....	2	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	.....	.....	11	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	.....	.....	—	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	.....	.....	—	5
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	.....	.....	16	17
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	.....	.....	—	1
16.	Diabetes	.....	.....	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	.....	.....	7	21
18.	Coronary disease, angina	.....	.....	40	34
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	.....	.....	4	2
20.	Other heart diseases	.....	.....	3	9
21.	Other circulatory diseases	.....	.....	6	8
22.	Influenza	.....	.....	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	.....	.....	10	7
24.	Bronchitis	.....	.....	4	1
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	.....	.....	—	—
26.	Ulcer of the stomach and the duodenum	.....	.....	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	.....	.....	2	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	.....	.....	1	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	.....	.....	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	.....	.....	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	.....	.....	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	.....	.....	10	19
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	.....	.....	5	—
34.	All other accidents	.....	.....	2	2
35.	Suicide	.....	.....	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	.....	.....	—	—
All Causes				129	142
TOTAL				271	

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, DURING 1965

Cause of Death	Hrs. 24	Weeks				To'l 1st Mth	Months				Total
		1	2	3	4		1-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
1a Septicaemia	—	-	-	-	-	—	1	—	—	—	1
b Pneumonia											
1a Annoxia due to											
b inhalation of stomach contents complicating	—	-	-	-	-	—	—	1	—	—	1
c upper respiratory tract infection											
1a Electrolyte inbalance	—	-	-	-	-	—	1	—	—	—	1
b Acute Gastric Dilation											
c Gastro Enteritis											
1a Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
1a Respiratory distress Syndrome	—	1	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
1a Respiratory distress Syndrome	1	-	-	-	-	1	—	—	—	—	—
b Prematurity											
TOTAL	2	1	-	-	-	3	2	1	—	—	3

CERTAIN CAUSES OF DEATH 1954-1965

Year	Carcinoma Lung, Bronchus		Coronary Disease, Angina		Bronchitis	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1954 Total	8	1 9	19	10 29	7	2 9
1955 Total	6	— 6	33	13 46	17	6 23
1956 Total	5	— 5	30	12 42	8	5 13
1957 Total	6	1 7	30	19 49	8	1 9
1958 Total	4	— 4	26	15 41	7	5 12
1959 Total	8	2 10	28	20 48	10	5 15
1960 Total	8	3 11	31	27 58	12	1 13
1961 Total	9	2 11	46	21 67	10	4 14
1962 Total	16	— 16	41	35 76	11	3 14
1963 Total	8	5 13	55	22 77	17	— 17
1964 Total	8	5 13	47	33 80	7	4 11
1965 Total	11	1 12	40	34 74	4	1 5

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Cases

During the year the following cases were notified.

Pneumonia	1 including	1 from Llandough Hospital			
Whooping Cough	6	„	6	„	„
Measles	97	„	3	„	„
Dysentery	59	„	20	„	„
Food Poisoning	13	„	3	„	„
Scarlet Fever	1	„	—	„	„

Of the above cases of Infectious Diseases the undermentioned were admitted to Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff:—

Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	6
Dysentery	.....	.....	.....	22
Measles	.....	.....	.....	5
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	4

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The following baeteriological examinations were made at the Public Health Laboratory :—

Throat Swabs	.....	.....	.....	1
Faeces	.....	.....	.....	136

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASES	All Ages	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	Over 65 years	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Measles	97	5	18	28	45	—	—	1	—	—	3	92	2
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	59	6	10	6	10	6	8	12	1	—	20	37	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Post Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	13	1	1	1	3	—	—	4	2	1	3	7	3
(excluding Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	177	16	30	36	59	7	8	17	3	1	32	138	7

The figures shown under (1), (2) and (3) represent the following :—

- (1) Notified by Llandough Hospital.
- (2) Cases Treated at home.
- (3) Cases admitted to hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. S. H. Graham, Consultant Chest Physician, Chest Clinic, Cardiff, has kindly supplied the following information in connection with the examination of Penarth residents in 1965. The figures in parentheses denote the corresponding cases for the year 1964.

Number of new cases referred for Examination	.....	151	(155)
Number found to be suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	4	(12)
Number found to be suffering from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	Nil	(2)
Number with no evidence of Tuberculosis	.....	138	(123)
Number still under observation	.....	9	(18)

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 „	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—54 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—74 „	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total	3		Nil		2		Nil	

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

1940-1965

Year	No. Notified Pulmonary	No. Notified Non-Pulmonary	Total	Deaths Recorded Total
1940	17	7	24	9
1941	6	9	15	10
1942	17	2	19	8
1943	15	7	22	8
1944	19	6	25	8
1945	10	3	13	6
1946	15	5	20	6
1947	8	3	11	6
1948	24	2	26	6
1949	16	6	22	6
1950	18	3	21	4
1951	11	5	16	10
1952	20	1	24	2
1953	23	5	25	2
1954	14	3	17	3
1955	6	4	15	3
1956	11	4	10	3
1957	16	2	18	4
1958	7	Nil	7	2
1959	10	3	13	1
1960	11	1	12	3
1961	3	Nil	3	2
1962	9	1	10	2
1963	8	1	9	2
1964	12	1	13	3
1965	3	Nil	3	2

DISINFECTION

Terminal disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., where necessary is carried out by the Cardiff Health Authority, and any spraying or other type of disinfection of premises carried out by the department.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, arrangements for the above became the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council and these procedures have been carried out at Child Health Clinics, Schools and to some extent by General Medical Practitioners.

SMALLPOX. Primary and secondary vaccinations carried out by General Medical Practitioners and Clinic Medical Officers	93
POLIOMYELITIS. Number of doses given at local authority clinics	547
By General Medical Practitioners	126
DIPHTHERIA WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS. Number of immunisations completed	257
Number of schoolchildren who received "Booster" doses against Diphtheria	65
TUBERCULOSIS. Number of children Tuberculin skin tested	283
Number with positive reaction	48
Number vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine, <i>i.e.</i> , the Negative reactors	230

Experience has shown that the greatest need for protection against Tuberculosis is in adolescent age and therefore protection against this disease by the giving of B.C.G. vaccine is offered to thirteen year and over age groups of school children.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the town since 1947.

HOSPITALS, HOMES and INSTITUTIONS situated in the town:—

Llandough General Hospital (383 beds)	Llandough
St. Mary's Hospital (39 geriatric beds)	Llandough
Plymouth Nursing Home,	Plymouth Road
Old People's Hostel,	Gardenhurst, Park Road, (Glamorgan County Council)
Old People's Hostel,	3 Park Road (Glamorgan County Council)
Eventide Home,	Holmesdale Place
Children's Home,	26 Victoria Road (Glamorgan County Council)
Children's Home	6 and 8 Castle Avenue (Glamorgan County Council)
The Lindens Hostel for Maladjusted Children	Bradford Place (Glamorgan County Council)
Marie-Curie Memorial Foundation Nursing Home	Holme Towers, Bridgeman Road
Home for Unmarried Mothers,	56 Stanwell Road (Llandaff Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare)

HEALTH AND ANCILLARY SERVICES

Health and ancillary services in Penarth administered from Divisional Health Office of the Glamorgan County Council, Greyfriars Road, Cardiff.

The following are the services concerned :—

Child Health Clinics

Beecroft, Stanwell Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	once weekly
Albert Road, Wesleyan Church	.....	.....	.....	.....	once weekly
Cogan Library	.....	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly
Mobile Clinic, Lower Penarth	.....	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly
Mobile Clinic, Llandough	.....	.....	.....	.....	monthly
Ante Natal Clinic, Beecroft	.....	.....	.....	.....	once weekly
Post Natal and Birth Control Clinic, Beecroft	.....	.....	.....	.....	fortnightly

In addition Welfare Food sales sessions are held at these premises.

HEALTH VISITING

There are three combined Health Visitors/School Nurses carrying out specified duties.

MIDWIFERY

Three midwives undertake domicillary midwifery.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

There are four District Nurses working full time in the Penarth area. During the year, these Nurses attended to 391 patients in their homes, and of this total, 279 were over the age of 65.

The total number of visits made to these cases throughout the year was 16,346 and of these, 12,804 visits were made to persons who were over 65 years of age (almost 76%).

HOME HELPS

Two full time and 17 part-time home helps attended 94 households per week during the year. The greater majority of those receiving help were either elderly, sick or infirm.

SCHOOLS

Situated in the district are the following Schools:—

Penarth County Grammar School, Archer Road, Penarth.

Penarth County Secondary School, St. Cyres Road, Penarth.
(With Annex at Cogan)

Albert Infant School, Albert Road, Penarth.

Albert Junior Mixed School, Albert Road, Penarth.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School, High Street, Penarth.

Church in Wales School, Plassey Street, Penarth

Cogan Junior Mixed and Infant School, Pill Street, Cogan, Penarth.

Fairfield Junior Mixed and Infant School, Fairfield Road, Penarth

Victoria Infant School, Cornerswell Road, Penarth.

Victoria Junior Mixed and Infant School, Cornerswell Road, Penarth.

Erw'r Delyn Residential School (for Handicapped Children),
St. Cyres Road, Penarth.

All the schools are provided with a constant supply of pure water, good drainage and sanitary fittings, urinals, etc., which are flushed with automatic tanks.

VERMINOUS INFESTATION

Disinfestation of verminous houses is carried out by the use of modern chemicals and owing to the high efficiency of the treatment it is only very occasionally that re-treatment is necessary.

Six dwelling houses were treated during the year.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

Milk and Dairies Regulations

Table shows the number of Producers and Retailers of milk within the area.

Producers	4
Other Retailers	17
Non-resident Retailers	6

Close supervision was maintained by the Inspectors on Milk Distributors and all dairy premises (other than dairy farms).

There are five farms in the district, the cowsheds of which are fitted with modern drinking bowls for each cow, and are served by a constant water supply.

Designated Milk

Number of Samples	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory
23	16	7

The Glamorgan Public Health Laboratory report showed that the pasteurisation process had been incomplete in the seven unsatisfactory samples of milk. This was immediately reported to the department of the County Medical Officer of Health for immediate action.

Ice Cream

There are two manufacturers of ice cream in the area, and 59 premises selling prepacked ice cream.

Total number of samples submitted for examination	10
Number showing a satisfactory result	10
Number showing unsatisfactory result	Nil

In cases where unsatisfactory results are obtained, repeat samples are taken and advice given until a satisfactory result is obtained.

CONDEMNED FOODSTUFF WITHIN AREA 1965

Artichokes	1 tin	Luncheon Meat	7 tins
Apricots	48 tins	Lentils	8 tins
Apricot Jam	1 tin	Ox Tongue	7 tins
Braised Kidneys	3 tins	Orange Juice	20 tins
Beef	79½ lb.	Minced Pork	4 tins
Baked Beans	19 tins	Mandarin Oranges	11 tins
Broad Beans	8 tins	Mixed Vegetables	9 tins
Beef and Veg. Curry	5 tins	Pie Filling	2 tins
Baby Food	15 tins	Pork and Ham	5 tins
Beetroot	1 tin	Pork Shoulder	20 tins
Bacon	4 lb.	Pork Pie	1 tin
Canned Chicken	3 tins	Pork Tender Loin	11 tins
Coconut	14 lb.	Pork Loin	4 tins
Custard Powder	1 tin	Pork Luncheon Meat	13 tins
Corned Beef	182 tins	Porridge	14 pkts.
Cherries	7 tins	Pork	62 lb.
Carrots	4 tins	Pecas	40 tins
Crab	3 tins	Pilchards	39 tins
Chopped Pork	4 tins	Prunes	30 lb.
Condensed Milk	2 tins	Plums	1 tin
Cheese	21 lb.	Peaches	198 tins
Casserole Steak	1 tin	Pears	53 tins
Creamed Rice Pudding	10 tins	Pineapple Chunks	28 tins
Chopped Ham & Pork	7 tins	Pickled Cabbage	2 tins
Chopped Pork	1 tin	Pineapple Slices	19 tins
Cream	13 tins	Pineapple Juice	2 tins
Chicken and Ham Vol-		Pressed Ham	2 tins
au-vents	1	Strawberries	1 tin
Evaporated Milk	42 tins	Sultanas	1 pkt.
Fruit Salad	13 tins	Steak & Kidney Pud-	
Fruit Cocktail	22 tins	ding	1
Grapefruit Juice	25 tins	Stuffed Olives	2 jars
Grapefruit	59 tins	Stewed Steak	37 tins
Gooseberries	1 tin	Spaghetti	8 tins
Grapes	3 tins	Soup	27 tins
Grape Juice	1 tin	Sponge Pudding	1 tin
Ginger Button Biscuits	4 tins	Strawberry Jam	2 tins
Ham	30 tins	Salmon	13 tins
Ham and Pork	3 tins	Tomatoes	156 tins
Ham and Chicken Roll	1 tin	Tomato Juice	6 tins
Irish Stew	14 tins	Topside Beef	38 lb.
Jaffa Juice	1 tin	Tomato Paste	1 jar
Jellied Veal	12 tins	Tracle Puddings	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Analysis

This work was carried out by the County Public Health Inspectors and the following is their report of Samples taken in the district during 1965.

Baby Food	2	Lard	1
Chocolate Drink	1	Marmalade	1
Coffee and Chicory	1	Meat Paste	1
Cooking Fat	1	Milk	6
Cream	2	Mince meat	2
Dessicated Coconut	1	Mustard	1
Dessert Powder	1	Peanut Butter	2
Fish (canned)	1	Soft Drinks	3
Fish (frozen)	1	Soft Drink Powder	2
Fish paste	1	Soup (canned)	1
Flour	1	Stomach Powder	1
Fruit (canned)	2	Suet	1
Gelatine	1	Sweets	2
Glace Cherries	1	Table Jelly	1
Ice Cream	1	Vegetables (canned)	2
		Vinegar	1

Number of Food Premises in District :—

Grocers	52
Bakers and Confectioners	7
Fishmongers	4
Fish Shops (Fried)	3
Sweet Manufacturers	1
Butchers	19
Greengrocers and Grocers	24
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	7
Cafes	18
Potato Crisp Manufacturers	1
School Canteens	7
Total	143

Number of Food Premises Registered by Type of business under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, and Milk and Dairies Regulations

For Manufacture of Sausage, Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Foods	12
Number of—	
Ice Cream Registrations	91
Dairies Registered	16
Total	119

Number of Inspections of Registered Food premises

Meat Shops	.....	111
Dairies	.....	22
Ice Cream Premises	.....	63
Total	.....	196

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

By burying on refuse tip.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The town receives a constant service of a soft upland surface water from the Cardiff Water Undertaking situated on the Brecknock Beacons. The water is highly satisfactory both in quality and quantity, there being no real concern regarding the latter except occasionally a degree of economy being introduced by a ban on the use of garden hoses.

Fifteen Bacteriological and three Chemical samples of water were taken from the piped supply by the Public Health Inspectors, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

A daily check is also kept on the amount of residual chlorine in the water from various parts of the town by testing with a Patterson Chloroscope.

All Penarth houses are provided with water direct from the public water mains.

Rainfall

Total rainfall for the year was 42.12 inches, rain being recorded on 194 days as compared with 160 days in 1964.

The average rainfall over the past 25 years was 38.1 inches.

Sewage Disposal

The method of sewage disposal in Penarth appears to be reasonably adequate for the town and consists of five sewer outfalls all discharging directly into tidal waters. No form of treatment is applied to the sewage before its disposal.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961
PART 1 OF THE ACT

**1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	71	53	Nil	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	73	55	Nil	Nil

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Found	Rem- edied	Referred		Number of Cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	2	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Overcrowding (S2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S3) Inadequate	—	—	—	—	—
Ventilation (S4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110		SECTION 111			Prosecutions (7)
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases default in sending in lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	
Wearing Making, etc.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Apparel Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding etc. of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosmetics Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The following table shows the amount of routine inspection work performed by the Public Health Inspectors :—

GENERAL SANITARY WORK

Accumulations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Animals kept .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cesspools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
Closets, Water .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
Complaints .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	803
Dirty and Verminous Premises .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35
Drains—Existing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318
,, Obstructed .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301
,, Relaid .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
,, Tested .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Infectious Diseases .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Interviews .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
Public and Private Conveniences .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71
Rooms Disinfected .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Rats and Mice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143
Schools .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Smoke Observations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	253
Smoke Special Visits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Miscellaneous Visits .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306
Cinemas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Water Main Supply .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41
Swimming Baths .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Dustbins .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Refuse Tips .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37

HOUSING

Houses Inspected .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186
Houses Re-inspected .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
Council-owned Houses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20

FACTORIES

Factories—Mechanical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
,, Non-Mechanical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Bakehouses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS

Meat and Food Inspections	179
Shops—Meat	111
„ Fish	56
„ General Provisions	145
„ Other	147
Food Preparation Premises	148
Dairies	22
Samples—Milk Bacteriological	23
Ice Cream Premises	63

HOUSING STATISTICS 1965

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Private</i>
Number of Houses completed during 1965	20	135
Number of Houses partly completed		171
Number of families re-housed in Council houses		43
Number of families housed in purchased Houses		2
Number of improvement grants authorised in 1965		40

Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the Year

1. Total number of dwelling houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	242
2. Total number of dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	31
3. Number of defective dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	18

4. Action under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957

(a) Number of Notices served—	
Preliminary	24
Statutory.....	7
(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit by owners after service of notice	9

(c)	Number of dwellings which were rendered fit by Local Authority in default of owners	2
(d)	Number of dwellings in respect of which demoliton orders were made	2
(e)	Number of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made	Nil
(f)	Number of dwellings in respect of which Undertakings were given to Close premises after present tenants leave	2

5. Action under the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

(a)	Number of Notices served —	
	Preliminary	218
	Statutory	7
(b)	Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied by owners after service of notice	218
(c)	Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied by Local Authority in default of owner.....	Nil

NOTICES SERVED DURING THE YEAR

Result of Service

Number of complaints received and dealt with	803
Verbal intimation resulted in a considerable amount of work being executed without the need for further action.	

Sanitary improvements carried out and defects remedied under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors.

Exterior Works

Accumulation of refuse removed	3
Brick surround renewed	1
Brickwork to walls repaired	1
Concrete head to door renewed	1
Door and frame to lane entrance renewed	1
Eavesgutters renewed, repaired and refixed	12
Front path repaired	1
Fascia Board provided	2
Front door repaired	1

Exterior Works—*cont.*

Part of front wall rebuilt	1
Louvred vent to external wall provided	1
New stone cill provided to windows	2
Rain water downpiped renewed	6
Roof overhauled and repaired	10
Ventilating brick to front wall provided	1
Windows renewed	2
Windows re-glazed	2
Windows overhauled and repaired	17
Weather board provided	1
Walls repointed	4
Walls re-rendered in cement	8
Yard area renewed	3

Interior Works

Ceilings renewed	6
Ceilings repaired and re-decorated	6
Doors repaired	2
Door frames repaired	2
Door furniture provided	2
Doors re-hung	2
Damp-proof course provided	1
Dampness in walls remedied	10
Dampness in cupboards remedied	2
Floorboards renewed	5
Floors repaired	1
Fasteners to windows provided	6
Firegrate and surround provided	1
Joists to floor renewed	2
New hearth to firegrate provided	1
New burrs to firegrate provided	1
Sashcords to windows provided	15
Walls replastered	34

Drainage

Cleaning eye to drain provided	1
Cesspools cleared and cleansed	28
Drains cleared of obstruction	216
Drains tested	9
Drains repaired	13
Drains re-laid	5
Flooded cellars pumped out	5
Gulley to drain provided	1

Drainage—*cont.*

Inspection chambers built	6
Iron covers to inspection chambers provided	6
New pedestal pans and seats provided	8
New trap to drain provided	1
Sink waste pipe repaired	1
Sink waste pipe renewed	2
Syphon to drain repaired	1
Water service pipe repaired	1
Water closets repaired	1

RENT ACT, 1957

The following figures show the working of the Rent Act in the Urban area for the year under review and the figures in parenthesis shows the up to date position since the Act came into force in July, 1957

Number of people interviewed under the above Act	2	(746)
Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	1	(145)
Number of Notices Council decision to issue Certificates of Disrepair :—		
Granted	1	(144)
Refused	Nil	(1)
Number of Undertakings received from Landlords	1	(88)
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	Nil	(58)
Number of Applications for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects which Landlord had Undertaken to remedy	Nil	(35)
Number of Certificates issued as above	Nil	(33)
Number of Certificates refused	Nil	(2)
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	Nil	(28)
Number of Undertakings complied with	Nil	(27)

It will be seen that by the end of this year, 746 interviews had been given in connection with matters under the Act and the Council had subsequently dealt with 145 applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

Apart from the repair work put in hand as the result of these applications, a considerable amount has also been executed by landlords following the service of "G" forms by their tenants and without the Council having to take any statutory action.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following shows the amount of routine work carried out and the results achieved.

Number of complaints dealt with.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
Number of minor infestations found	.....	.....	.....	.....	178
Number of visits to rat and mice infested premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,044
Number of reservoir infestations found	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Number of major infestations found	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil

Surface Campaign

The number of complaints received and dealt with during the year was 178 and altogether 1,044 visits of inspection were carried out.

The methods used for rat destruction by the department were those laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The main surface infestations were found in premises where a food supply was available and difficulties were often encountered where poultry houses were improperly constructed.

Many visits were paid to business premises, farms and refuse tips and adequate control was established, there being no major infestations.

Sewer Campaign

The work of destroying rodents in the sewers was continued during the year by carrying out the half yearly treatments as recommended by the Ministry.

Each treatment consisted of baiting with 0.025% pure Warfarin with oatmeal, Risella Oil, Castor sugar Paranitrophenol.

NARRATIVE REPORT—1965

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAYS PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following tables show the position regarding the notices which have been served during the year and the type and number of contraventions found during the initial Survey. Also shown are the number of contraventions found to be remedied as at the 31st December, 1965.

TABLE 1

	<i>Shops</i>	<i>Offices</i>
Number of notices served	145	13
Number of notices complied with	95	Nil
Number of notices part complied with	21	Nil
Number of notices outstanding	29	13

RETAIL SHOPS

TABLE 2

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Total Contra- ventions</i>	<i>Number Remedied</i>
1. Absence of proper First Aid Boxes	56	56
2. Absence of suitable facilities for sitting	15	13
3. Absence of proper thermometers to register temperature	60	60
4. Absence of accommodation for clothing and drying facilities	5	4
5. Premises found to have inadequate lighting	10	4
6. Premises found to be without adequate sanitary accommodation	15	4

Table 2—continued

<i>Contravention</i>	<i>Total Contra- ventions</i>	<i>Number Remedied</i>
7. Premises found to be without adequate washing facilities	13	7
8. Premises found to be without hot or warm water	28	23
9. Premises found to have walls which need cleansing	3	2
10. Premises which have defective and dangerous floors	1	1
11. Premises found to be without washable or disposable drinking cups	9	9
12. Premises found to have inadequate heating arrangements	13	9
13. Premises found to have staircase with no handrail	6	5
14. Premises found to have dangerous machinery insecurely fenced	22	2
15. Premises found to have obstructions in passages	7	6
16. Premises found to have defective staircase	1	1
17. Premises without adequate supply of drinking water	2	2
18. Premises with defective wall plaster	5	—
19. Premises with sanitary accommodation not marked for separate sexes	3	2

OFFICES

<i>Contraventions</i>	<i>Total Contra- ventions</i>	<i>* Number Remedied</i>
1. Absence of proper First Aid Boxes	1	Nil
2. Absence of proper thermometers to register temperature	6	Nil
3. Premises found to have staircases with insufficient or no handrail	2	Nil
4. Premises found to be without hot or warm water supply	5	Nil

* Awaiting re-inspection 1966.

SECTION 8—LIGHTING

During the year, ten shops were found to have no lighting in parts of their premises, e.g., water closets, passages and staircases and notices were served to provide suitable and sufficient lighting.

On lighting standards, the Council have now purchased a light-meter and during 1966, the Inspectors will be taking light meter readings as a routine measure in offices and shops.

ACCIDENTS

Under Section 48 of the Act, employers are required to notify the Council of any accident occurring on their premises which causes the death of any employee or which disables any employee from doing his usual work for more than three days.

During the year two accidents were notified to the Council, both were non fatal, and the two employees involved returned to work within fourteen days.

Upon inspection of the two premises concerned, the Inspectors found that the accidents were not caused by any contravention of the Act, and no further action was taken by the Council in these matters.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence has been granted to keep a Pet Shop in the urban area of Penarth.

The premises were inspected and found to be in order.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Licensing of Premises

The Animals Boarding Establishments Act, provides for a system of licensing and inspection by the Council of any establishment at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on.

One application was received but the Council decided not to grant a licence.

REGISTRATION—SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, no person can carry on the business of Scrap Metal Dealer in the Urban District unless registered with the Council.

One registration was received during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1964, SECTION 19

The Housing Act deals with the question of improvement of dwellings outside improvement areas and a tenant occupying such a dwelling may make representations to the Council with a view to the exercise by the Council of their powers under Section 19 of the Act.

Four representations were received and the Council agreed to the service of the necessary preliminary notices to secure the improvement of the houses concerned.

NOISE NUISANCES

During the year complaints were received concerning the noise from a Pumping Station which is used to maintain adequate supplies of water to Penarth via the Cardiff Corporation's Leckwith Reservoir.

The Council were informed that construction work is in hand on the installation of a permanent pumping scheme elsewhere which is to supersede the need for the pump at Cogan. Until the new system is in operation, it is hoped that the noise level will be kept down as much as possible by an alteration to the exhaust system and by keeping the doors of the pump house closed whenever possible.





